FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BLOC NUCLEAR ENERGY OFFICIALS MEET IN PRAGUE

LD261309 Prague CTK in English 1229 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 26 (CTK) -- A meeting of chairmen of the commissions for nuclear energy of the socialist states took place here August 25-26 in connection with the prepared special session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the safety of nuclear power stations and the forthcoming 30th session of the IAEA general conference.

The meeting, presided by Chairman of the Czechoslovak Commission for Atomic Energy Stanislav Havel, was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Korean Democratic People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Vietnam, the Belorussian and Ukrainian Socialist Republics, the Soviet Union and a representative of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The participants discussed further extension of cooperation of the IAEA member states in the implementation of the Soviet proposals to create an international regime of the safe running of nuclear power stations, as well as the participation of the socialist countries in the IAEA activity in the peaceful use of nuclear power plants.

CTK REPORTS CEMA 1985 OIL PRODUCTION LEVEL

LD230853 Prague CTK in English 0813 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow Aug 23 (CTK correspondent) -- The countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) mined some 615 million tonnes of oil last year, which is almost one quarter of world production.

The Soviet Union, the world's largest oil producer for ten years, whose output greatly exceeds that of other important oil-mining countries including the United States and Saudi Arabia, extracted 595 million tonnes of oil.

In 1985, oil production in the world declined. The decrease in the CMEA countries was due to more effective use of the raw material and a shift to natural oil whose mining is two to three times cheaper.

According to Soviet experts, the potential sources of oil in the Soviet Union are so big that the level of their industrial exploitation up to the end of the century will depend only on the funds earmarked for their exploration and exploitation. This will undoubtedly make it possible for the Soviet Union and the other CMEA countries which get from the USSR over 80 million tonnes of oil and oil products annually to successfully meet practically all their demands for this valuable raw material.

TODOROV HOLDS TALKS WITH INDIAN MINISTER

AU261346 Sofia BTA in English 1219 GMT 26 Aug 86

["Bulgaro-Indian Relations: An Upgrade Development" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 26 (BTA) -- The Bulgaro-Indian relations are undergoing an upgrade development and the identity in the two countries' positions on the current international situation issues and especially on the cardinal problem of our times -- avertion of nuclear catastrophe, guarantee the deepening of the mutual relations. This is the opinion expressed by the Bulgarian and Indian parliamentarists who held official talks here today.

The parliamentary delegations of the two countries are led by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and by Ms Shiela Dikshit, state minister of parliamentary affairs of India.

Mr Stanko Todorov and Ms Shiela Dikshit briefed each other on the social and economic development of the two countries.

Mr Stanko Todorov assessed the bilateral relations as friendly, as a model of friendly relations among states with different social systems.

The chairman of the National Assembly condemned the policy of the most reactionary imperialist circles directed toward acceleration of the arms race and its proliferation into space, toward achieving military superiority over the countries of real socialism. He recalled a number of peace initiatives set forth by the socialist countries, and above all by the Soviet Union, aiming to heal the international situation. The leader of the Bulgarian MPs emphasized India's importance in the struggle for strengthening of peace and security, and pointed out that the Delhi Six have given realistic proposals on the cardinal issues of our times.

Mr Stanko Todorov condemned the interference in India's internal affairs by certain reactionary imperialist circles.

Ms Shiela Dikshit expressed highly Bulgaria's achievements in all fields of life.

She said that India is ready to support every initiative that aims at strengthening peace and security on the planet.

HEALTH COOPERATION DOCUMENT SIGNED WITH LIBYA

AU261348 Sofia BTA in English 1224 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 26 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Libya will continue to maintain their cooperation in the field of medicare which both countries are assessing as successful.

A document to this effect was signed today by Academician Atanas Maleev, first deputy minister of public health and president of the Medical Academy, and Dr 'Abdallah al-Husayn Khudurah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Health.

Dr Khudurah expressed his country's gratitude for the aid extended by Bulgarian specialists in the field of the health care. The document envisages the application in Libya of certain Bulgarian achievements in kidney transplantation, heart surgery, neurosurgery and plastical surgery. The participants in the talks discussed the possibilities for the establishment of joint production of medications and medical equipment.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU252127 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, we convey to you, to the RCP Central Committee, to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to the whole fraternal Romanian people the most sincere congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the national holiday of Romania -- the 42d anniversary of your country's liberation from fascist oppression.

Under the conditions of the decisive victories of the Soviet Army and the defeat of the German-fascist troops during the Yashk-Kishinev operation, the democratic, patriotic, and antifascist forces in Romania, under the leadership of the Communist Party, organized an armed uprising on 23 August 1944 and overthrew the military-fascist dictatorship. This remarkable event marked a new era in the history of the Romanian people and created prerequisites for the accomplishment of deep political and socioeconomic transformations.

Under the RCP leadership, relying upon the friendship and close cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal, socialist countries, Romania became an industrial-agrarian state with a modern industry and developed agriculture. We sincerely rejoice at the great achievements of the friendly Romanian people.

We note with satisfaction that our bilateral relations are developing along ascending lines. We are convinced that they will continue to intensify on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism on a bilateral basis, as well as within the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization and of CEMA, in the interest of both the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, in the interest of the unity of the fraternal, socialist countries, for the sake of peace and social progress.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania are consistently fighting for the implementation of the peaceloving initiatives of the socialist community member-countries for preventing the arms race, and for rescuing mankind from the nightmare of nuclear annihilation. The joint efforts of our two countries for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, into an area of goodneighborliness and peace, are in the interest of both the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples and all peoples on the Balkin Peninsula, in Europe, and throughout the world.

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we wish you, dear comrades, and all Communists, as well as all working people in your country, even greater successes in building up a comprehensively developed socialist society in your motherland, for its further progress, to the benefit of the fraternal Romanian people, in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CELEBRATES ROMANIAN HOLIDAY

AU251324 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] The fraternal Romanian people are celebrating their national holiday on 23 August. This is the 42d anniversary of the armed, national antifascist uprising in Romania. On this occasion a festive meeting was held at the "Elprom-Energy" scientific-production combine in Sofia yesterday, organized by the Sofia City BCP Committee and the Bulgarian-Romanian Friendship Society.

Stoyan Penkov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian-Romanian Friendship Society addressed the audience with a report in which he stressed the following: The success of the Romanian uprising would have been unthinkable without the decisive victories of the Soviet Army, and without the mass participation of all progressive and patriotic forces in the country. We are rejoicing at the successes achieved by the fraternal Romanian people in building socialism, he added.

The victory of socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the Socialist Republic of Romania opened up bright prospects for the development of our relations in all sectors of the political, economic, and cultural life in our two countries. Specialization, production sharing, and the exchange of goods in the machine building sector, in energetics, in the metallurgical, chemical, and electronic industry, as well as in agriculture, are expanding. The traditional meetings and talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu play an exceptionally beneficial role in the dynamic development of relations between our two countries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches great importance to the situation in the Balkans. In its actions for peace and good neighborly relations in this area our countries are closely cooperating and struggling together for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. Our two countries launched an appeal and are adopting coordinated actions for the transformations of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Liviu Minda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Bulgaria, delivered a greetings speech to the participants in the meeting. He stressed the great importance of the victory of the people's antifascist uprising of the fraternal Romanian people in August 1944 and described the ascending development of the country throughout the years of life under socialism.

ATANASOV RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY PREMIER SILAYEV

AU251818 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] On 25 August Comrade Georgi Atanasov received Ivan Silayev, USSR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. They reviewed the possibilities of strengthening cooperation in machine building. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ognyan Doynov.

OFFICIAL SAYS N-POWER NO THREAT TO POPULATION

AU270826 Vienna Television Service in German 1815 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Interview given by Stanko Nozharova, "from the Bulgarian Ministry of Power Engineering," to Austria television reporter Friedrich Orter; date and place not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Orter] Do you not think that now [after Chernobyl] the population is also somehow afraid of nuclear energy?

[Nozharova] How should I say? Our people do not let themselves by influenced by the fear that links nuclear energy to the nuclear bomb. An explanation for this may be that our nuclear power installation has been in operation for 12 years. So far we have not recorded any incident of rising radiation levels, neither in the central unit nor anywhere else. There was not any accident, either, which may have caused danger to the population.

SERBEZOV ELECTED NEW COOPERATIVE UNION LEADER

AU260949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] A meeting of the Central Cooperative Union Administrative Council was held in Sofia this morning. Comrade Vasil Tsanov attended the meeting. The activities of the cooperative organizations in connection with the implementation of the economic tasks for the last 7 months of 1986 were discussed.

It was pointed out that the counterplan for net production was fulfilled by 15 percent and that goods worth 20 million leva have been produced in excess of the task set by the state.

The Administrative Council released Comrade Ivan Prumov from his duties as chairman of the Central Cooperative Union because of his transfer to another post. Comrade Vasil Tsanov expressed cordial gratitude to Ivan Prumov on behalf of the BCP Central Committee for his indefatigable work in promoting the prosperity of the cooperative movement in Bulgaria.

Rumen Serbezov was elected to the post of Chairman of the Central Cooperative Union.

INDRA MEETS WITH FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD261359 Prague CTK in English 1159 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 26 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia believes that realism will finally prevail also in the thinking of Western politicians, Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra told a visiting delegation of the Finnish parliament today.

An end must be put in international relations to the old ways of thinking which held that disputes between states could be solved by war, the head of the Czechoslovak parliament said and praised the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests to next January 1.

Czechoslovakia will continue to develop political dialogue and consistently work at all international forums to the benefit of peace and revival of the process of detente which was started in Helsinki.

The leadership of our state appreciates the present level of contacts with Finland and wishes to develop them in all spheres, Alois Indra said.

Finnish parliament Speaker Erkki Topias Pystynen noted that no problems exist between the two countries at present, and their economic cooperation can and should be extended.

He added that visits by parliamentary delegations are part of regular political dialogue which is of great importance. Czechoslovak-Finnish relations are a graphic example of balanced relations between states having different social systems.

Finland is working for the creation of a zone without nuclear weapons and the Finnish parliament is involved in the effort to set up such a zone in Scandinavia.

Erkki Topias Pystynen warned against the dangers of stockpiling conventional weapons and storing chemical weapons in Europe and welcomed the proposals of Czechoslovakia and the GDR to ban chemical weapons in Europe. Strengthening friendship and cooperation between nations, as is the case between Finland and Czechoslovakia, is a way to remove these dangers, the Finnish guest said.

The Finnish parliamentary delegation arrived here on an official visit to Czechoslovakia yesterday.

Hosts Dinner

LD262149 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, gave a dinner in Prague today in honor of a delegation of the Finnish parliament led by its speaker, Erkki Topias Pystynen. It was attended by deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly Jan Marko, Vladimir Vedra, Bohuslav Kucera, and Zbynek Zalman; deputy chairmen of the chambers Alois Hula, Eva Zeleznikova, and Vaclav Stafek; and Matej Lucan, deputy federal premier; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; and other representatives of our political and public life.

CHNOUPEK COMMENTS ON PROSPECTS FOR DISARMAMENT

AU211050 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Aug 86 p 6

[Article by Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of foreign affairs: "The Active Endeavor of the Warsaw Pact Countries for a Comprehensive Fulfillment of the Helsinki Final Act; Expectations of European Countries"]

[Text] The communique from the June session of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest states that "the Warsaw Pact member-states regard the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe to be one of the main tasks of their foreign policy."

This brief but telling sentence contains the rich content of the socialist countries' peace-building policy. This policy reflects their firm will to assert reliable security for all countries and nations by political means, as well as peaceful conditions for their development and progress. It expresses a readiness actively, honestly, and systematically to fulfil the letter and spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

And even though this is understandably a task in the realization of which all 35 signatory states should participate, it is no exaggeration to note that the socialist countries in particular are determined to take the lion's share in the reconstruction of our Europe-wide home. Facts clearly prove that in this demanding, literally, restorative work one has something to build on, something to lean on.

We have accumulated considerable experience from the entire postwar period, when our socialist countries were pressing for the recognition of the political and social realities resulting from World War II. Without doubt we have also all been enriched by the 11 years that have elapsed since the successful CSCE. During this period the socialist states have again been the main guarantee that the Europewide process -- despite the great complications and considerable dangers which have cropped up in international relations through the fault of imperialism -- has proved its viability, toughness, and an ability to further develop creatively.

What is now involved is how to bridge the period of dangerous confrontations in recent years, and how to achieve concrete and quick results. The European nations rightly expect new securities for the difficult present and more hopeful perspectives for the future. The ongoing international deliberations, beginning with the Geneva Soviet-American talks, the Stockholm conference, all the way to the planned Vienna meeting of the CSCE signatory states, should provide direct answers to all these questions.

What should be achieved at the Europe-wide forums and what are the fraternal socialist countries striving for at present? The answer to this question is, without doubt, provided by the results of the Budapest session of the highest political representatives of our allied organization. It is certainly not exaggerated to assert that in the political lexicon Budapest is now being connected, above all, with an innovatory approach to global affairs, and especially with the important new initiative -- the Appeal to Reduce Armed Forces and Conventional Armaments in Europe. The session fully supported the foreign political line of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the congresses of the fraternal parties. It showed that the Warsaw Pact states are determined to consistently continue their peace offensive and intensify it even further.

The collective analysis of the current international situation in Budapest pointed out the main causes of the present tension. Its basis remains the dangerous, neoglobalist foreign political orientation of the U.S. Government. The fraternal socialist countries stressed that in these complicated conditions too, one must -- and it is possible to -- search for ways and forms of improving the European as well as the global political climate, for the development of all-round constructive cooperation among states. At the same time, they expressed the conviction that the solution of old and new problems in this nuclear and space age requires innovative thinking and bold, new approaches, greater dynamism in the sruggle against the threat of nuclear war and for the peaceful coexistence of states. It is necessary that all political forces and circles comprehend that cooperation and broad collaboration among states have no constructive alternative today. Political common sense and the will for beneficial cooperation must prevail in international relations.

The problems of the present global policy, no matter how sharp and complicated, can be resolved through negotiations only. Therefore, in their joint communique the fraternal countries press for maintaining and deepening constructive political dialogue. They consider its intensive development between East and West to be extremely important, as well as the utilization of all its already tried and tested forms, and a search for new forms.

In Budapest the main guidelines for foreign political activity were determined, standpoints were coordinated, and concrete steps in fundamental foreign political issues were agreed for the Warsaw Pact member-countries. Great attention was devoted to European problems, especially to strengthening security and cooperation. It was noted that the interests of the nations of Europe require that detente undergo a renaissance and approach its more stable phase -- mature detente. This would enable all three baskets of the Helsinki Final Act to be filled with fresh fruit.

Thus, the European direction of dynamic foreign political activity by the socialist countries creates favorable conditions for a positive turn for the better. Therefore, the West should not hesitate to give an equally constructive reply. Some pronouncements made by its representatives recently provide hope that there they are also seriously devoting themselves to the key issues of Europe, that they are interested in its political barometer again showing the Helsinki climate. Only in this way could our continent become the harbinger of positive changes on a global scale.

In this context, the new common initiative -- the appeal to the NATO states, to all European countries to reduce armed forces and conventional armament in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals, is of particular and, one could say, literally historical importance. Together with the Soviet program for scrapping weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000 it constitutes two fundamental organic parts of the unified foreign political line of the Warsaw Pact states, aimed at eliminating the danger of war.

The appurtenant verification measures are a distinctly new aspect of that far reaching proposal. The socialist states also propose on-site inspection, building on the other forms of verification -- international verification as well as verification with the assistance of national technical means. They envisage establishing an international advisory commission, in which representatives of the Warsaw Pact and NATO and other interested states would participate, which in case of need would check the reduction of armed forces at all large railroad junctions, airfields, and harbors. They also envisage exchanging figures on the numerical strength of troops in the reduction zones, including lists of the formations to which the reduction pertains. Thus, in its total this is a significant step to meeting the NATO countries, who have more than once come forward with a similar demand. In a case where goodwill is also not lacking in the West, this proposal could become the initial impetus for a new stage of international detente in the military sphere in Europe, as well as throughout the world.

The socialist countries propose a qualitatively totally new concept of the comprehensive system of international security. Its mainstay would then be corresponding guarantees in all its fundamental spheres -- in the political, military, economic, and humanitarian spheres. This package could be made up of organically connected political-legal and moral-psychological components, on which the international community could firmly rely. The honorable implementation of the principles of such a comprehensive system of security would turn trust and peaceful cooperation among states into the fundamental principles of international relations.

The documents of the Budapest session are truly opening broad perspectives as regards the struggle for peace, disarmament, and international cooperation. In the present complex and dangerous times, the allied socialist countries have shown an acceptable path to achieving an improvement in the international situation. In the course of the Budapest session the meetings of the general and first secretaries of the fraternal parties, as well as those of the ministers of foreign affairs stressed that the socialist countries regard as their duty the continued search for all possibilities of reducing and limiting the arms buildup and for constructive cooperation among states.

The most important Europe-wide action between Madrid 1983 and Vienna 1986 is the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, whose first phase in Stockholm is now at the decisive stage. There is intensive work on texts [redakcna praca] underway there, the result of which should be an extensive and well-balanced package of measures which should strengthen trust and stability in Europe and thus create optimal conditions for achieving concrete results in the sphere of disarmament itself.

We in Czechoslovakia are of the opinion that all participants in the Stockholm conference should at last manifest a high degree of responsibility and corresponding flexibility. New measures in the sphere of limitation and the announcing of military exercises, an exchange of observers and information, including strengthening the principle of nonuse of force, even though all would be in European dimensions, would constitute the seeds of future material-technical guarantees for a comprehensive approach to the problems of security. They would make it possible to rid political thinking of the historically and socially antiquated idea of the continent as a possible battlefield. They would create foundations for new categories of trust in relations among states, a matter that would also give an important political impetus to the deliberations of the upcoming Vienna meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The approach of the socialist countries in Stockholm proceeds precisely from this philosophy.

The Vienna follow-up meeting, which will begin on 4 November 1986 at the level of ministers of foreign affairs, must orient its priority efforts, in particular, toward the sphere of reducing military confrontation in Europe. The fraternal socialist countries are determined to do the maximum so that the proposals adopted in Budapest aimed at reducing armed forces and armament in Europe find their concrete expression in the decisions of this forum.

In Vienna the socialist states are also determined to underscore, much more strongly than was the case in Madrid, the necessity of the further development of Europe-wide economic cooperation. On the one hand, it is most necessary to free this sphere of cooperation from the negative influences of the policy of various embargoes and sanctions which has been practised in recent years, especially by the imperialist circles of the United States. On the other hand, one should succeed in releasing the considerable potential contained in the Europe-wide economic cooperation, so that it would become the material basis for achieving a new, more stable stage of detente in Europe and in the world.

At the Vienna talks the CSSR is preparing to contribute maximally to the creation of the most favorable prerequisites for the development of economic cooperation in Europe. A thorough assessment of new forms of Europe-wide cooperation in the development of trade and the elimination of trade barriers, an assessment of industrial cooperation, a broader utilization of new technologies and projects of general interest, for example, in spheres of the utilization of new sources of energy, transportation, and the like would certainly well serve the achievement of this objective.

At the Vienna meeting we will also be active in the sphere of the so-called third basket, that is, in developing cultural, educational, and information cooperation, as well as with regard to contacts and the humanitarian sphere. The course of the Budapest Cultural Forum in the fall of last year and the meeting of experts on contacts among people, institutions, and organizations held this spring in Bern have shown that in these spheres the socialist countries also have a chance to take an offensive stand with a positive program.

Concerning the preparations for the Vienna talks of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe, on the whole one has to remark that, while there is no doubt about the active, constructive attitude of the socialist countries, and one expects a realistic and on the whole positive approach from the neutral nonaligned as well as from many West European countries, the greatest unknown quantity is the position of the United States. The fact that the American delegation was the only one in Bern to prevent the adoption of a compromise document, elicits throughout Europe the question of whether it will not try to prevent the achievement of positive results at the Vienna meeting, too.

The vital interest of all European countries lies in a common endeavor to overcome similar negative attempts and to prepare conditions for Europe to be able to embark upon the further stage of the road to deepening security and expanding cooperation.

TALKS WITH USSR ATOMIC OFFICIALS HELD 26 AUG

LD261848 Prague CTK in English 1626 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 26 (CTK) -- Andronik Petrosiyants, chairman of the Soviet Atomic Energy Committee, held talks here today with Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina.

Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the development of nuclear power industry and its safety were the main issues discussed during the talks, also attended by Chairman of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission Stanislav Havel.

CEMA MEMBERS DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

LD261731 Prague CTK in English 1445 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 26 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman received here today the participants in a coordinating meeting of the socialist countries and the CMEA Secretariat, arranged by the Czechoslovak Committee for Cooperation with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

The participants in the meeting agreed upon their future activities in the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe and in other international agriculture-food organizations. They also discussed possibilities of more extensive cooperation between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, FAO and the Agriculture Committee of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe.

PRAVDA ANALYZES ROMANIAN ECONOMY, RELATIONS

AU251405 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Aug 86 p 5

[Vladimir Lipsky article: "National Day of the SR of Romania; Process of Great Changes"]

[Text] There are many important events in the history of nations and countries. In Romanian history, 23 August 1944 -- the day of the outbreak of the antifascist uprising, with the RCP playing the decisive role -- is, without doubt, the turning point. The victory in this uprising, to which the great Kishinev-Iasi operation of the Soviet Army uncommonly contributed, constituted the beginning of the process of great transformations in the hitherto backward and dependent agricultural pendant [privesek] of financially powerful European imperialist circles before World War II. Romanian insurgent forces, as well as units that until then fought on the side of Hitlerite Germany and then, under the pressure of events, went over to the allied side, played an important role not only in the liberation of their fatherland but, on the side of the Soviet Army, also in the antifascist struggle in the territories of other European countries, including Czechoslovakia.

The changes which Romania underwent in 42 years are undoubted, marked, and extensive quantitatively and qualitatively. The appearance of the country has changed. It has been affirmed that many problems which plagued the Romanian people and all the nationalities that have lived in Romanian territory for decades and even centuries, could be resolved only by the socialist social system. This, of course, does not mean that all problems have already been resolved and that one can complacently draw the balance sheet.

Fraternal Romania, similar to the other socialist states, has set itself the task of carrying out the transition of its national economy from an extensive path of development to an intensive one as the main tasks for the eighties. This is not an easy task, and it is necessary to say that the notion of mastering it was not fulfilled in all respects in the first half of the eighties. Thus, for example, the plan for the preceding quinquennium envisaged increasing national income by 41.1 percent, but the reality amounted to 24.1 percent. Similarly, also the planned tasks in the industrial and agricultural sectors were not fulfilled. On the other hand, however, there has been success in keeping the foreign trade balance sheet in the black, and the state's indebtedness abroad has decreased markedly. This is a considerable success for an economic policy which -- having drawn a lesson from bad Romanian and others' experience from ill-considered indebtedness, intolerable in structure and extent -- embarked in this respect on a path toward a radical change. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania, could recently announce that in the past 5 years Romania's foreign debt decreased by 40 percent -- the debt dropped to $4 billion dollars.

The RCP during many discussions in the course of this year, and recently the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania too, analyzed the experience acquired during the past 5-year plan and during the current 1986-90 5-year plan, approved by the parliament last June, and codified the restoration of the dynamism of the country's qualitative growth.

Emphasis will be put on intensive factors of growth, on raising labor productivity, on reducing material and energy consumption, and on a rapid application of the latest scientific-technical findings in practice. The plan envisages expanding foreign trade and economic cooperation with the other CEMA member-states. Their share in Romania's foreign trade is to increase from the current 43 percent to 50-60 percent. This growth, naturally, also pertains to Czechoslovak-Romanian economic cooperation, in which the share of direct cooperation and specialization is to increase.

Czechoslovak-Romanian relations have a long and good tradition, and the fact that both our countries are a part of the great family of socialism, that they march in the front ranks of the struggle against war and for peace, creates multifaceted possibilities for further deepening our friendship, for achieving qualitatively higher degrees of cooperation.

BRIEFS

FOJTIK IN CIMELICE -- Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, toured the exhibition "Peace and Beauty to the Planet Earth" today which has opened in Cimelice in Pisek district. The exhibition is one of the events held on the occasion of this year's international year of peace and provides a testimony to purposeful hobbies of people during their leisure time. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Aug 86 LD]

HONECKER TO VISIT PRC, DPRK, MONGOLIA IN OCTOBER

LD261729 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, will make official friendship visits to the DPRK, PRC, and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] in the second half of October.

Erich Honecker goes at the invitation of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the DPRK Workers Party and president of the DPRK; of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC, and PRC president Li Xiannian; and Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR.

KESSLER, GRIBKOV, BELIKOV VIEW COMBAT TRAINING

AU270841 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On 25 August Army Gen Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, visited members of the National People's Army, the Polish Army, and the Soviet Army at a training camp in the GDR. Together with Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations, and Army General Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and other generals of the fraternal armies he convinced himself of the high level of political and combat training. [passage omitted]

COMMENTARIES ON USSR NUCLEAR TEST MORATORIUM

Schabowski Comments

LD251653 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The extension of the unilateral nuclear test moratorium by the Soviet Union shows in the view of Guenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, the way to a new approach on whose basis mankind's existence an be saved in the nuclear age.

This decision, as well as the uncompromising peace efforts of the GDR and the socialist community overall, make the unity of socialism and peace clear, the first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk executive said today before the education panel of the Friedrichshain borough. Disseminating this awareness is part of the education process in the spirit of the communist ideology and morale.

Guenter Schabowski referred to the need to convey comprehensive knowledge to schoolchildren, who are faced with developing productive forces. Secure foundations must be laid down for the overall development of the personality, positive attitude, and creativity. Teachers and school party leaders were called on by Guenter Schabowski to establish still closer links with the active FDJ members and to strengthen the role of the youth organization. Just as in Berlin-Friedrichshain, the meetings of the education panels formed the start of the preparatory week of the new school year in all the republic's districts.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Cited

LD201500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0120 GMT 20 Aug 86

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: "Use the Chance" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin [no date as received] -- Under the headline, "On Mikhail Gorbachev's New Initiative, Use the Chance," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes the following leading item on Wednesday:

Mikhail Gorbachev's speech on television, in which he explained the renewed extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and appealed to the leadership of the United States finally to follow the Soviet example, has met with a large international response. The fact that the Soviet Union will conduct no nuclear tests for 5 more months, until 1 January 1987, is welcomed. It says a lot for the responsible activity of the Soviet Union that it is not resuming the tests, although 18 nuclear tests have taken place in the U.S. in the year that the unilateral Soviet moratorium, now extended again, has been in force.

The Soviet Union is again taking a concrete step toward banishing nuclear weapons from our globe, with a view toward responsibility for the fate of human civilization. It is not allowing itself to be deterred from its course, which, as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed, is directed at smoothing the way toward bypassing the cul de sac of confrontation through dialogue and contacts, discussion and negotiations. The Soviet Union proceeds from the view that the arms race must be stopped, in the vital interests of all peoples.

It is with great approval in the GDR, as in other countries, that this new initiative is welcomed and the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev is received -- that, with an unbiased evaluation of the situation, an agreement on the banning of nuclear weapons tests is quickly attainable and that it can be signed as early as this year, at a Soviet-American summit meeting. There is no doubt of any kind that all political forces which approach realistically the situation which has arisen will join the appeal to the common sense and dignity of Americans not to miss again the historic chance on the way to stopping the arms race.

It is an irrefutable fact that an agreement on stopping all nuclear explosions, including underground ones, would initiate the urgently necessary changeover from a basic tendency toward an arms race, which still determines the international situation at present, to the stemming of the arms race. Yes, such an agreement, which could be reached on a relatively uncomplicated way and relatively quickly, would open up the path to arms limitation and disarmament. For if, as every layman understands, nuclear weapons cannot be tested any more, they can no longer be developed further, either. From this there results virtually a compulsion to conclude more far-reaching agreements which will do justice to the security requirements of all sides.

Security in the nuclear-cosmic age, as the CPSU general secretary emphatically pointed out, can no longer be guaranteed by any state for itself without taking the security of the other states and peoples into account. There can be no real security if it is not equal and comprehensive security. The Soviet offer of an agreement on stopping nuclear tests is aimed at this. All other proposals from the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states for the reduction of nuclear weapons of all types, with the goal of their complete elimination by the year 2000, for the comprehensive reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, for the banning of chemical weapons and for the necessary verification and confidence-building measures are also aimed at this.

The demand for an agreed banning of all nuclear tests as a decisive step 3 toward a change in international relations meets today with strong support everywhere in the world, especially since, as Mikhail Gorbachev said, according to the latest calculations of experts the explosion of even the smallest nuclear warhead would be equivalent to the intensity of radiation of three Chernobyls. Mankind does not need or want any nuclear explosions. The Group of Six states have just called again for stopping all nuclear tests at their summit meeting in Mexico. Most of the nonaligned states have expressed their view in the same spirit. Today the demand for a complete test ban is truly resounding throughout the world.

The GDR welcomes the Soviet Union's new initiative and emphatically supports its appeal to the United States. As we stated at the 11th SED Congress, it advocates making use of the chance for a test ban agreement at a meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

"The first step to disarmament is the complete banning of nuclear tests, as practiced by the Soviet Union for a year now in an exemplary manner," declared Erich Honecker a few days ago in his speech marking 13 August. "To see to it that the world becomes nuclear weapons-free by the year 2000 is and remains the first priority of our activity in the international arena."

Leuschner Comments

DW270636 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Quenter Leuschner's Weekly International Review]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Soviet Union wants once and for all to ban the tests. The international public wants it and most governments want it. There are no technical obstacles, and it is no longer necessary to discuss the political importance of a test ban as a first step toward ending the arms race. Thus, everything depends on Washington' political intentions. It must be understood, meanwhile, that the first hasty answer by a press spokesman, saying that a test ban was not in the national interest of the United States and its allies, can satisfy nobody. [passage omitted]

The fact that 2 days later Washington gave its first brusque no followed by a different statement by another spokesman obviously has something to do with pressure from outside. But even in the United States opinions about what is in the country's national interest are quite divided. Anyway, the quick rejection of Gorbachev's speech failed to block any internal American discussion of the issue. [passage omitted]

Some people's dilemma still lies in the fact that there is no convincing acceptable argument against banning nuclear tests. Whoever tries to ignore that fact only finds his arguments turn against himself, like a boomerang. Thus the attitude toward nuclear tests inevitably becomes a test of one's attitude toward disarmament in general.

For a non-expert it may be difficult to understand the complicated technological details regarding disarmament problems. These difficulties do not exist as far as nuclear tests are concerned. It is obvious even to a layman that only the will decides, whether one says yes or no to a ban. One must conclude that whoever insists on saying no and wants to continue testing also wants to continue arming. [passage omitted]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FISCHER VISIT TO FINLAND

Meets Finnish President

AU251027 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Helsinki -- On 21 August Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, received Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, for a friendly talk. Oskar Fischer conveyed the most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, which were reciprocated just as cordially.

At the meeting in the presidential palace Foreign Minister Fischer stressed the high appreciation of the GDR for the work of Finland and President Koivisto personally to continue and strengthen the CSCE process. The relations between the two countries that have a thriving effect on the European climate are an example of implementing the Final Act in spirit and letter, he stated. Mauno Koivisto recalled the constructive talks with Erich Honecker during the latter's visit to Finland in October 1984. He stressed the atmosphere of constructive togetherness which resulted in the fact that the GDR and Finland are jointly working to implement the possibilities of the CSCE Final Act.

All peoples want to live in peace and security, the president stressed. Therefore, progress in disarmament is urgently necessary. Thus enormous means would be released to solve other important questions of mankind. The prolongation of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear tests encourages a continuation of the efforts in this field. [passage omitted]

Fischer Toast at Dinner

AU260836 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Aug 86 p 2

[Report on toast given by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, at dinner given in his honor by Paavo Vayrynen, foreign minister of Finland, in Helsinki on 21 August.

[Text] In his toast Oskar Fischer stated that through the official talks of the heads of states of our countries, Erich Honecker and Mauno Koivisto, in the Republic of Finland in 1984 the relations marked by mutual respect and manifold joint interests were provided with motivation, expressed in the relationship between our states. Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa's visit to the GDR last year which successfully continued the political dialogue on a highest level also contributed to this.

To Prevent the Danger of a Nuclear Inferno

The implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress to continue the building of socialism with great economic dynamism and stability to the benefit of our people presupposes peace and at the same time substantiates our passionate support of everything that strengthens international security and lessens the danger of a nuclear inferno, the GDR foreign minister stressed. It is good and it gives confidence to know that we are one in this striving.

The GDR accepted with great satisfaction and unanimous approval the "Declaration of Mexico" adopted by the second Six-States summit. Today the world is at a turning point. The question for the future fate of mankind is most urgent.

Peace and war are no longer alternatives between which one "choose" -- as was the case in the times of Clausewitz or before World War II. As early as December 1944 the internationally highly respected Finnish statesman J.K. Paasikivi expressly stressed in one of his addresses that the "beginning of all truth is to respect facts, to negate them ...cannot result in success." In our times these words are more topical than ever before. Today, for instance, the negation of the reality of the existing military-strategic equilibrium not only fails, it also conjures up extreme dangers for life. More weapons do not create more security. On the contrary -- the more nuclear and other mass destruction means accumulated, the bigger the risk of a nuclear inferno destroying all life, the GDR foreign minister stated.

Oskar Fischer stressed the joint efforts of the GDR and Finland in the struggle for peace, in strengthening international security, and reducing the danger of a nuclear inferno. He said: "Not war or peace, but never again war, only the peaceful solution of conflicts, the peaceful balancing of interests represent the path which alone leads into the future."

New Approach to the Problems of the World Is Necessary

This new situation urgently calls for a new approach to those problems of the world, on which war or peace depend, an approach in which honest will, tolerance, and above all reason and mutual understanding in the relations between the diverse social systems and states dominate. The resolution of the Soviet Union to once again prolong its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions announced by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at the beginning of this week is welcomed by the State Council, the People's Chamber, and the Government, by all citizens of the GDR. This important decision by the USSR proves: "He who has the honest will for peace, for eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, boldly takes all paths leading to that."

The GDR utilizes its possibilities to contribute to calming down the tense international situation.

The Finnish foreign policy's ability to draw consequences in time and in accordance with the requirements from urgent international problems aiming at the preservation of peace, is highly respected in the GDR, Oskar Fischer said. This also applies to the Finnish proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe and the manifold activities to implement it, and to the role of Finland as curator of the CSCE process that has stood the test of time and opened up prospects for the peaceful coexistence of our continent.

Stable Bridges for a Turn for the Better

The GDR foreign minister continued: "The program submitted by the Soviet Union for the complete and worldwide eimination of nuclear arms and other mass destruction means by the end of our century and the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to reduce the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe express the consistent efforts to build stable bridges, to bring about a change for the better in the presently complicated international situation. Every state, whether big or small, can and must participate in this." The role of the small countries is like the influence of the humble people: If they all work in the same direction, their work takes on an immense weight.

Oskar Fischer reaffirmed that in future the GDR will also participate resourcefully in the CSCE process that is served in such a responsible way by the Finnish side. In Stockholm the GDR will continue to do everything to ensure that a first conference result will be brought about that strengthens the confidence and decreases the confrontation. There are possibilities for this. They must not be wantonly wasted.

The GDR attaches great significance to the forthcoming CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna in further implementing the Helsinki Final Act in its entirety, in reviving detente and consolidating it. "Every initiative and every proposal submitted at this conference to create an atmosphere of trust and good neighborly cooperation in Europe will get our support," the GDR foreign minister stressed.

Discussing problems and conflicts in the other regions of the world, Oskar Fischer said: "In the south of Africa, in Central America, the Middle East as well as in Southeast Asia the peoples cannot determine their fate in peace themselves. Apartheid, neocolonialism, and the activity of counterrevolutionary gangs as well as growing artificial indebtedness and economic dependence on the great imperialist industrial states hinder them in waging the necessary struggle against illness and hunger, illiteracy and underdevelopment with all their energy." The GDR supports the just struggle of these states and peoples in a manifold way, the speaker stressed.

Cooperation Marked by Continuity and Dynamism

In conclusion, the GDR politician noted: "I am able to note with satisfaction the favorable development of the bilateral relations -- advantageous for our peoples and exemplary for the cooperation in Europe -- as implemented under the great influence of the meetings of the highest representatives of our states." These relations are marked by intensity, and variety, by continuity and dynamism. This applies both to national, commercial, and social contacts. Oskar Fischer then spoke out in favor of orienting economic and scientific cooperation even more strongly toward future-oriented fields. This is in line with the interests of both countries and will provide stability for economic relations on a long-term basis.

Fischer on 'Exemplary' Relations

LD221211 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0956 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Helsinki, 22 Aug (ADN) -- GDR-Finnish relations are good, fruitful, and trusting because both sides act upon the basis of realities, respect for one another, and presuppose sovereign equality in the dialogue conducted openly with one another.

This was stated by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at a news conference in Helsinki on Friday at the conclusion of an official visit to Finland that lasted several days. He stressed the good personal contacts existing between leading politicians from the two countries, including those at the highest level. This has proved to be inspiring and stimulating. Fischer described GDR-Finnish relations as exemplary for relations between states with different social orders in the CSCE process. He described his talks with President Mauno Koivisto, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, and his counterpart Paavo Vayrynen as a dialogue between politicians of good will and concerned with peace. They agreed that each of the two sides will promote the CSCE process through the specific opportunities available to each. He stressed as significant that neither Finland nor the GDR accepts the current poor state of the international situation, but regards an improvement as possible and necessary. Because the question can no longer be war or peace in view of the threat of nuclear weapons, the problems must be tackled in a new way. In this connection Oskar Fischer referred to the Warsaw Pact's Budapest proposals and the new disarmament initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, among which the extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests occupied a significant place.

Asked by journalists, he said concerning GDR-FRG relations that they are significant for the situation in Europe. Therefore the GDR continues to be interested in their positive development and is striving for their development on the basis of the generally valid norms of international law.

The GDR foreign minister was guest today of the major Finnish construction materials and machinery concern Partek, which has long enjoyed good trade relations with the GDR. A dinner given in honor of the GDR foreign minister was also attended by Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. The host, Director General Bjorn Mattsson, referred to the long-standing good trade relations with the GDR which, he said, is a reliable trading partner.

Fischer on Asylum-Seekers

LD221309 Hamburg DPA in German 1230 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Helsinki, 22 Aug (DPA) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has described reports regarding a possible FRG DM1 billion loan in return for the GDR halting the influx of asylum seekers from East to West Berlin as the "result of lively speculation." At the conclusion of his 2-day visit to Helsinki on Friday he told the press that the GDR authorities cannot prevent specific groups of people from leaving the country. If the Federal Republic does not adequately control its borders due to some reason or ambition or other, then the resulting problems cannot be blamed on the GDR, Fischer said.

With regard to a possible visit by GDR state leader Erich Honecker to the Federal Republic, Fischer said it will take place when it has been agreed officially. There has been no such agreement thus far. He added that a visit by Honecker to Bonn may act as a kind of barometer of relations between the two states.

Ends Visit 22 Aug

LD221641 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1201 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] [no dateline as received] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer this afternoon ended his several-day official visit to Finland.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS

LD262312 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The foreign trade ministers of the GDR and Ethiopia, Dr Gerhard Beil and Whole Chekol, discussed measures for expanding economic cooperation in Berlin today. They noted a positive development in trade relations. Minister Chekol is a member of an Ethiopian delegation to the joint economic committee which is holding its eighth session in Berlin at present.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE DECLARATION ON NAMIBIA DAY

AU270907 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Aug 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR Solidarity Committee has reassured the Namibian people and its legitimate representative, the South-West African People's Organization of Namibia, of its affinity and solidarity on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the armed struggle. [passage omitted]

The Solidarity Committee stresses that the GDR, together with the majority of the UN member-countries and all of progressive mankind most resolutely condemns the South African methods that are contrary to international law and aimed at withholding independence from the Namibian people and at perpetuating the plundering of this country and its natural resources. [passage omitted]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: STATE GRAIN PLAN FULFILLED

AU211123 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- As the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs reports, the state plan for grain was fulfilled on 19 August. Thus, the cooperative peasants and agricultural workers and their cooperation partners have accomplished an outstanding achievement. [passage omitted]

SINDERMAN PARTICIPATES IN HORTICULTURAL SHOW

LD221658 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The GDR horticultural show IGA-86 opened in Erfurt today. Three members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee took part in the opening of the show: Horst Sindermann, People's Chamber president; and Central Committee Secretaries Werner Felfe and Werner Jarowinsky. [passage omitted]

EBERLEIN ADDRESSES MAGDEBURG FACTORY WORKERS

LD222159 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Werner Eberlein, first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive and member of the Politburo, today praised the competition achievements of the Magdeburg machine-tool workers during a visit to the Hermann Matern works. He learned about the efforts of the workers who will be producing one-third of their output this year as new and further developments. Since the beginning of this year a plan lead of over M1 million has been achieved. In August they fulfilled their objectives. The last four machines scheduled to be supplied this month to Soviet industry are about to be completed.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN COOPERATION PACT -- Cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR in the field of microelectronics will be further deepened. This is provided in an agreement for the period 1986-1990, which was signed in Budapest today by Felix Meier, minister for electrical engineering and electronics of the GDR, and Laszlo Kapolyi, the Hungarian minister of industry. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 25 Aug 86 DW]

MTI INTERVIEWS NUCLEAR SPECIALIST ON CHERNOBYL

LD261920 Budapest MTI in English 1701 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Vienna, August 26 (MTI) -- Although a catastrophe similar to that in Chernobyl cannot occur in the Paks nuclear power plant in view of the technical preparedness, analyses of the Chernobyl events can offer valuable experiences to Hungarian experts. Academician Gyorgy Vajda, vice-president of the Hungarian National Nuclear Energy Committee, who is heading the Hungarian delegation to the experts conference in Vienna discussing issues nuclear technology safety, gave an interview to MTI's Vienna correspondent.

"The human factor plays a major role. At a first glance, the control room of a nuclear power plant resembles a quiet and peaceful workplace. In reality, however, the staff must be highly qualified, disciplined and capable of working under pressure. The training of staff with electronic simulators will shortly be possible in Hungary, too, as the installations can be entrusted only to operators who have proven their capability to bring proper decisions in a supposed danger situation.

"In spite of the catastrophe, Chernbyl offers many useful technical experiences for the experts. The Soviet scientists inform us about the lessons in a very sincere and objective spirit, and are ready to answer the questions of their colleagues. In general, international cooperation in the field of nuclear sciences is strengthening,. also following the catastrophe. The drafts of two international agreements were worked out recently within a short time. These set down that all kinds of nuclear accidents, including military ones, have to be reported, and international assistance provided. There is every hope that these agreements will soon come into force. The International Atomic Energy Agency, where representatives of the member states, including Soviet and American experts have been working together in a fine spirit, is expected to play an even greater role than so far in their implementation, similarly to cooperation in general. Our Soviet colleagues have also proposed that scientists of the East and the West should cooperate to develop a new generation of nuclear power plants safer than all previous ones" said Academician Gyorgy Vajda.

SZABO ON CONSTITUTION DAY, AGRICULTURE

AU232053 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Istvan Szabo, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the Agricultural Cooperatives National Council: "The Days of Festivity and Labor"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] We record the celebration of our constitution -- the foundation of Hungarian history and the ordinary days of production -- with a date more than 1,000 years old. Until 1949 this day was celebrated as the day of our king, Saint Stephen. Those who founded and ratified the framework of law for our new existence felt -- though they officially did not mention it -- that only this particular day was worthy of the act of a new conquest of the homeland. The historical parallel is crystal clear. [passage omitted]

The period from our liberation to the enactment of the constitution, which is so rich in heroic, self-sacrificing, enthusiastic, economic, and political achievements alike but which is a rather short period, is sufficient proof of how deeply the heart of the nation was affected by the desire for freedom and by the volition for a different, new life. We are justified and correct in saying that this area was the new conquest of the homeland by the Hungarian nation. Thus, it is justified and correct that the day of commemorating our great king, who accomplished the conquest of the homeland, had been chosen as the day of ratification of the new conquest of the homeland. Nevertheless, it signified something far beyond a commemoration: It was the first time that the people had seized power once and for all and irrevocably. [passage omitted]

The Hungarians are now living in freedom and wealth proportionate to their achievements, and they manage their own fate and wealth according to the social and financial conditions and opportunities they themselves have created. These are the facts that are beyond dispute by unbiased people both at home and abroad. [passage omitted]

Though there is no doubt that our society has firm political and economic foundations, it is also a fact that during the past decade in general and during recent years in particular the dynamic and sweeping economic growth, which characterized the previous period, has passed. The internal and external reasons for this are well-known and can be described briefly by saying that our economy is unable to unfold suitably the already recognized and promoted processes and trends that are vital for a steady development in these new circumstances under intensive economic and conditions.

Unfortunately, the preformances of this year have not turned out the way we planned. It can already be seen very well that the realization of the targets in this year's economic plan will pose a more difficult task than we stipulated; the revival of the economy called for in our 5-year plan did not begin.

What is more, and I must talk about this on the day of celebrating the new bread, our agriculture has also not followed its unbroken progress, which we have been used to and taken for granted for many, many years. This year again we have enough wheat for bread in our country, and this has been so for 2 decades, providing assurance for our future. Theoretically and in general, there is no need for us to be ashamed of the average yield. What causes trouble is that, although some of the farms have accomplished on time and satisfactorily the necessary work for harvesting the good yield planned, the breadgrain gathered is still less than envisaged. In addition to this, we have to face the fact that even the root crops, fruits, and grapes will suffer due to the long dry period. These problems are in addition to our present worries, and it is possible that our prospects will be further impeded by decreasing food prices, which are very important for our exports, and by the unfavorable discirminatory measures employed by the EEC.

There are people who have already rung the alarm bell and are talking about the "7 lean years." In any case these views are too extreme and exaggerated. It is undeniable, however, that the lower than expected yield not only causes a headache to the economy, not only affects the standard of living, but also has an extremely disadvantageous effect on the management of some agricultural cooperatives and state farms. [passage omitted]

As regards the news on the output of the food sector, there is no reason to be satisfied. This is due to climatic, economic, management, and human factors equally. Only profound investigation will provide an answer regarding the extent of the influence of each factor separately. Nevertheless, time is running out for drawing the

adequate conclusions and taking appropriate measures, and this refers to both central management and the efforts taken at company level. [passage omitted]

The lower than possible and envisaged yield should prompt the farms, as the most flexible basic elements of management, to rethink the opportunities and potentials, act sensibly, and recoup the losses as far as this is possible.

There is no need to be despondent and even less reason to be inactive. In the past decades our agriculture has been through even greater trials and we managed to overcome our worries and difficulties each time. And this is possible because the socialist firms of large-scale production succeeding private farming know from practice that by using the achievements of science and technology, man can face the blind and cruel strikes of the elements more or less successfully. Obviously, it is very helpful that the practice is spreading according to which people do not brood over the past's achievements and glory and do not use the measures of the past but those of the future. Had we compared our achievements with the past, we could be content. Comparing the present with the future, however, enlarges our responsibilities and increases our sense of duty.

In his interview with TIME magazine, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, expressed this view in a short and concise sentence: "We do not underestimate our problems." And at this point the judgment of the national public consensus is coming to join the common view, and people are becoming more and more aware of the 1,000-year old lesson conveyed in St. Stephen's message in establishing the state, namely, that great historical achievements are not accomplished overnight and the path leading to them are not as straight as an arrow. [passage omitted]

The Hungarian people can distinguish between insignificant and significant things. Their criticism is directed toward mistakes, phenomena alien to socialism, and toward omitted and missed opportunities; in short, it is intended to improve. They consider and treat the new order, socialism, as being their own and think of it as their fundament, starting point, and target. This is the strength of our society. [passage omitted]

LEADERS GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD221917 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 22 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the national day of Romania, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, addressed a greetings telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, first minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The telegram runs: "On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people and ourselves, we forward our greetings and best wishes to you on the occasion of the national day of Romania, the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of your country. It is our profound conviction that, on the basis of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, and with joint action, we can achieve progress in the development of good neighbourly relations, friendship and cooperation that serve the interests of the Hungarian and Romanian peoples. On the occasion of your national day we wish you and the workers of Romania, success in the building of socialism and the realization of your targets set in the interest of strengthening peace and international security."

KOZOL, USSR'S MURAKHOVSKIY CHAIR PLENARY TALKS

LD262010 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Polish-Soviet plenary talks began this afternoon in the Council of Ministers' office building. They are being chaired on the Polish side by Deputy Premier Jozef Zokiol and on the Soviet side by the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Vsevolod Murakhovskiy.

The experiences of both countries in the sphere of intensifying agricultural production were discussed. The need for further increasing mutual cooperation in this area was underlined. The two sides drew particular attention to the possibility of taking advangage of scientific and technological ideas in the production of food, especially in the fruit-growing industry.

The talks are to be continued.

Murakhovskiy Visits Fruit Farm

LD261630 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The official Soviet delegation, led by Deputy Premier Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, which is visiting Poland, spent today in Radom Voivodship. The guests visited some farms and fruit farms in the Hortex fruit and vegetable processing plant in Przysucha. The main topic of talks with the plant management was the further development of exports of various kinds of processed fruit and vegetables to the Soviet Union.

REPORT ON PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS AUG 24-26

LD261342 Warsaw PAP in English 1236 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, Aug 26 -- Periodical consultations between Polish and Chinese foreign ministries on the level of vice-ministers were held here August 24-26. Poland was represented by Deputy Foreign Minister Jan Majewski and People's China -- by Vice-Minister Qian Qichen.

Majewski was received by member of the State Council and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

The sides focused their attention on issues related to the development of Polish-Chinese relations. They described the attained level of these relations as very positive and reviewed concrete ventures to further expand cooperation between both countries and to raise contacts onto a higher level.

They also exchanged views on many international problems of particular interest to both sides. They pointed out to the need for Poland and China to undertake common efforts to consolidate peace and international security.

MALINOWSKI RECEIVES CAMBODIAN DELEGATION

LD262020 Warsaw PAP in English 1906 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 26 -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea started an official visit to Poland today at the invitation of the Sejm Presidium.

The delegation is led by National Assembly chairman and member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Chea Sim. It includes vice-chairman of the National Assembly, member of the KPRP CC Political Bureau Mat Ly, member of the National Assembly Legal Commission Yim Sun Heng, and representatives of revolutionary committees from several provinces of Cambodia.

In the afternoon the delegation called on Roman Malinowski. The guests were briefed on Poland's development in the past 40 years and current socio-economic problems.

Commenting on bilateral contacts, Roman Malinowski stated that there existed good conditions and prospects for deepening and tightening cooperation between both parliaments and countries. He stressed the role of interparliamentary contacts in developing relations between both countries in other fields. This was also borne out in Chea Sim's address.

Roman Malinowski and Chea Sim presided over bilateral plenary talks at the Sejm. The sides reviewed the activity of both parliaments. The guests presented the current situation in Cambodia and the National Assembly's efforts to solve basic problems of that country.

Next, the Cambodian delegation was received by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Gertych. The talk focused on the state and prospects for Polish-Cambodian bilateral relations.

POPE REITERATES VALIDITY OF SOLIDALITY AGREEMENTS

AU271041 Rome ANSA in English 1030 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] (ANSA) -- Castel Gandolfo, August 27 -- The validity of the agreements reached in August 1980 between the Polish Government and the subsequently outlawed Solidarnosc free trade union movement was reiterated Tuesday by Pope John Paul on a message marking the feast day of the Virgin of Czestochowa.

"The spirit of dialogue displayed in those agreements continues to inspire the Polish people and Church," the pope told some 700 Poles gathered at his summer residence south of Rome for the occasion.

The agreements forged in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie were cited by the Polish-born pontiff as an example of the spirit of a nation which tends to settle moral and social problems through dialogue, a spirit which continues to inspire the people and the Church. He did not refer to Solidarnosc by name.

Speaking in front of a banner bearing the words "Gdansk and Szcecin are waiting," in Polish, John Paul went on to say that the Polish church will never tire of calling for respect for human rights and the rights of political prisoners and believers.

He recalled the recent amnesty extended to a number of political prisoners by the Warsaw government and referred to the Church to organize aid for prisoners and especially for political prisoners". [quotation marks as received]

After describing the mission of the Church as that of announcing the Gospel in its entirety, including the teachings on the rights of man, the pope said: "Today, united with Jasna Gora, let us pray for the growth of good in Poland, so that Poland takes its just and deserved place in the family of European nations, so that in Poland men might live the fullness of human and Christian life.

We do not want the life of the people to be subjected to the blind laws of history but that it be built by the society of mature and responsible men," he concluded.

URBAN HOLDS WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD261526 Warsaw PAP in English 1350 GMT 26 Aug 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Janusz Dworecki]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 26 -- The main topics of today's press conference held by government spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban included the consequences of the breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, the announced visit by president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski to the People's Republic of Korea, the pilgrimage of bishops from the FRG to Poland and the cooperation between the Polish au'.o industry and western car companies.

Western Press Blows Up Radioactivity in Poland

At the outset of the conference Jerzy Urban referred to an article published on August 19 in the Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN which exaggerated the issue of radioactive contamination in Poland following the breakdown in Chernobyl. The article was written on the basis of an interview held with Prof. Zbigniew Jaworonski, head of the radiation hygiene section at the Laboratory of Radiological Protection and a member of the government commission which was called to life after the breakdown in the Ukrainian nuclear plant. Urban presented a letter to the gathered reporters written by Prof. Jaworowski in which the latter stated that the article in the Japanese paper drew a completely distorted picture of the radiological situation in Poland which followed after the Chernobyl breakdown.

Commenting on this matter Urban stated that the said article, which reverberated broadly in the West, has caused double trouble because it was taken up by radio stations which broadcast to Poland and this way created unnecessary anxiety among the population apart from creating real difficulties in the export of Polish products, not only food, to Japan.

Asked about the influence of the breakdown in Chernobyl on the number of foreign tourist visits to Poland Urban stated that as a result of the campaign developed in the West by the mass media in May and June this year tourist arrivals to Poland were anulled. According to estimates about 40 thousand people recalled their arrivals, including 3 thousand U.S. citizens and 7 thousand from the FRG which deprived Polish tourist offices of revenues reaching about 6 million U.S. dollars.

At present, a calming down of the situation is being observed and normal exchange with foreign countries is being conducted of late. Interest in trips to Poland has been growing as is evident from talks held with representatives of Polonian tourist companies, Urban said.

Urban stated that discussions held in the Polish press on the subject of the sites of nuclear power plants in Poland were used in a baised way to Western journalists to spark unrest among Polish citizens. "No institutions deciding about investments had any plans of building a nuclear power plant near Warsaw," stressed Urban.

In replying to a question Urban announced that the publication of the government commission's report on the results of the breakdown in Chernobyl, which was initially to take place at the end of August, would be slightly delayed.

Jaruzelski in Mongolia and the DPRK

Asked whether Wojciech Jaruzelski would visit People's China in autumn, Urban stated that according to data at his disposal the president of the Council of State would visit the People's Republic of Mongolia and the Democratic People's republic of Korea this autumn.

Visit of Bishops from the FRG

Asked for an evaluation of the visit of the Catholic bishops from the FRG to Poland Urban stated that the Polish Government did not at all evaluate such events as religious pilgramages becauses there were not events which were in the goverment's view, as the pilgrims were guests of the church authorities and their visit had a purely religious aim.

Groundless Interpretations of Justice Minister's Interview

Urban also rejected information beamed by Radio Free Europe which, basing on an interview Justice Minister Lech Domeracki gave to RZECZPOSPOLITA, held that the PUWP CC Political Bureau was divided on the issue of freeing prisoners jailed for non-criminal offences. Quoting respective fragments of the minister's interview Urban pointed to the lack of any grounds for forwarding such suppositions.

The Mirkowicz Case

Urban rebuffed allegations that one of his statements made at a previous press conference, in which he held that there were no grounds for arresting the Mirkowicz couple in whose flat Zbigniew Bujak was apprehended, was aimed at luring the Mirkowiczs, then in the United States, back to Poland. Urban explained that the findings of the investigation gathered since then have supplied grounds for suspicions for the law enforcement authorities that the said couple had let their apartment to Zbigniew Bujak in exchange for specific material benefits.

It was only after the Mirkowiczs' return to Poland that the progress in the investigation into the case of Bujak shed light on their ties with the leader of the underground opposition, stressed Urban.

Cooperation of Polish Automobile Industry With Western Companies

Asked for the reasons behind the withdrawal of the French company Renault from negotiations with the Polish automobile industry on the matter of modernizing the car plant in Warsaw, Urban stated that the talks, broken off at the beginning of this year, were ended for lack of agreement on financial matters. On the other hand, serious talks were going on with other contracting parties. Talks with the Italian Fiat and the Japanese Daihatsu companies were the most advanced but their details are covered by commercial secrecy, stated Urban.

Questioned on PRC

LD261257 Warsaw PAP in English 1153 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1335 GMT on 26 August transmitted a service message killing the last paragraph beginning "When asked whether...]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 26 -- Answering the question how the Chernobyl breakdown affected tourist influx in Poland, Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban stated at his weekly conference here today: Last May and June the Western press launced a campaign exaggerating the threat ensuring from that breakdown. And then the phenomenon of annuling arrivals to Poland occurred. About 40 thousand people, including three thousand of U.S. citizens and seven thousand tourists from the FRG, cancelled their arrivals. The losses caused by this fact are estimated at about six million dollars.

The situation has calmed down now, and normal tourist exchange is going on.

Talks with representatives of Polonian tourist agencies shows that the interest in trips to Poland is on the rise.

When asked whether Wojciech Jaruzelski plans to visit the People's Republic of China shortly, Urban said he did not know anything on the subject. However, Jaruzelski is scheduled to visit Mongolia and the DPRK next autumn, he said.

Clarifies FINANCIAL TIMES Interview

LD262054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Marek Kassa report on 26 August press conference by press spokesman Jerzy Urban]

[Excerpts] Minister Jerzy Urban began the conference by correcting some Western press reports concerning Poland. [passage omitted]

Here is what the government spokesman said about the dishonesty of the FINANCIAL TIMES, which carried an interview with Minister of Justice Lech Domeracki:

[Begin recording] [Urban] The main thing I'm concerned with is that Radio Free Europe broadcast on 20 August on which Lech Domeracki admitted that there were differences within the Politburo regarding the release of the remaining political prisoners. He denied, however, that issue divided the Politburo into opposing fractions. These are groundless suppositions and perhaps to clear up the points, the questions were: Are there differences in the party leadership regarding the release of political prisoners?

Answer: Firstly, I don't know of the party leadership concerning itself at all with issues like the release of representatives of a group of political prisoners. I doubt whether such issues would occupy the attention of the supreme party authorities. It is only in Polish-language radio broadcasts from the West and in (?your) periodicals that Polish affairs are seen solely from the angle of the so-called political prisoners. Meanwhile, for the average Pole, the matter of Bujak, Lis, or Frasyniuk is of no great significance. We have other, considerably more important problems in Poland, than occupying ourselves on the scale presented by the West with a decreasing, disappearing fringe, which today's so-called anti-socialist opposition is.

Question: Are there no differences in the party, though? Answer: There is no social milieu which would be unanimous on all issues; so, in the party too various problems are discussed. [passage omitted]

From these two answers by Minister Domeracki, the news was deduced and spread that a Polish Government minister spoke about differences in the Politburo. Well, this is far-reaching dishonesty. To the question of whether Bujak would get out on the basis of the amnesty, Minister Domeracki said: The act of 17 July allows the release (?from prison) of all so-called political prisoners, and, therefore, Bujak too. Statutory conditions must be met. In common language this means that two conditions must be filfilled: first, they have to try to convince the authorities that after release they will respect the law and the legal order in Poland and second, the authorities must believe that their intentions are honest; in other words, there must be what we call a positive prognosis. To this, the FINANCIAL TIMES asked: All right, but does this mean that Bujak will get out? Minister Domeracki replied: Have you come to a minister or a fortune-teller?

I have given a detailed account of the interview, to show how [word indistinct] the words or the meaning of statements by representatives of our governmnet are distorted. [passage omitted] [end recording]

JERZY URBAN VIEWS SOLIDARITY, FOREIGN PRESS

AU251238 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Aug 86 p 4

["Jan Rem"-signed article by government spokesman Jerzy Urban: "Escape"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Polish emigre daily NARODOWIEC [NATIONALIST], which is published in France, has carried a document with the obligatory title "Programmatic Theses of Solidarity." It is signed by no one and no one knows who sponsored it, and this is what the haziness of Solidarity is based on today. Everyone who disapproves of socialism in Poland, whether an individual or a group, appears under the name "Solidarity" and signs himself thus. Thus, Solidarity is no longer anything specific, it is merely a concept belonging to all those who are in opposition. For example, I have set hands on a publication called "Fighting Solidarity" -- a journal issued by the "Fighting Solidarity" group -- where the following message appears in bold print: "Your gesture of solidarity: give your canceled streetcar and bus tickets to boarding passengers or leave them in the canceling machine." In other words, some sort of "Solidarity" is fighting to increase the deficit of municipal transportation enterprises, which means in the long run that it is fighting for more expensive tickets.

The new programmatic theses of Solidarity contain a synthesis of the program adopted at the Gdansk congress in 1981, at a time when this union really existed, but it also contains several new points. For example, point 13: "Solidarity regards the Catholic Church in Poland as the supreme moral authority and submits itself to this authority." Nothing is known about the church adopting such a function or receiving it from someone. [paragraph continues]

By the way, it appears from church doctrine that the supreme moral authority is the universal church and its highest authority, not some local church.

Point 14: "Solidarity adopts the stance that the current activity of the party-state authorities is detrimental to the most important interests of the nation." And immediately after this it is said that the union does not rule out compromise with these authorities. How can it go for compromise without those who are leading the nation astray? I personally would never compromise or conclude accords with anyone who is leading the people astray, especially people spelt with a capital P. In point 24 Solidarity recognizes the "Emigre Government of the Republic of Poland" in London and refers to it in capital letters. How can one declare one's recognition of one government and desire to negotiate with another? Does a candidate for partnership and prospective cosignatorty of accords and compromises stand any chance in the Polish Government when he tells this government that he is leading the people astray and at the same time declares his love for the historical London relic left over from the prewar government?

Further on, the program bans prospective Solidarity members from taking part in any legitimate organizations whatsoever, and in Point 17 it declares its support for all the political groups that are working on a concept of another system meant to be introduced when Poland regains its independence. For the opponents of socialism claim that Poland is not independent, but subjected to and dependent on the USSR. What is more, this being said by political activists who are not the slightest bit independent, for they are extremely dependent on various Western parties and circles and on funds from these sources, which is no secret at all.

By Poland's independence they mean dependence on the United States and also, for example, on the FRG, although in public they present this somewhat differently. They accept Poland's prewar independence as an ideal. And yet this was a Poland that possessed the function of a "bulwark" and fulfilled a role of service toward such powers as England and France. It is also difficult to talk of state sovereignty because industry was dominated by foreign capital. The lovers of prewar independence also forget that the world was somewhat different then and not divided into blocs like today. Neither do they wish to remember that this prewar independence manifested itself as a conflict with all of Poland's neighbors. This naturally turned Poland's sovereignty into a temporary phenomenon. It was a sovereignty tht lasted 20 years.

The opposition's heated debates on independence have moved very much against the only independent Poland that exists on earth and not in the heads of its enemies. Z. Rurarz, former PPR ambassador who betrayed his country, said that Poles do not need a Polish state. For as long asthe state is a socialist one, there may as well be no state at all. One might have assumed that one particular person had gone mad were it not for the fact that Rurarz is not the only one who subscribes to this view. In the emigre journal NOWY DZIENNIK [NEW DAILY], an article has appeared written by Wojciech Wasiutynski which encourages a broader discussion outside and inside Poland on the subject: Is a socialist Polish state better than nothing or worse than nothing? Wasiutynski writes: "Fifteen years ago, a negative stance, in other words one that denies the existence of a Polish state, was held by people belonging to the wave of intelligentsia emigration after 1968. Today, a similar stance is held by people belonging to the lastest emigration wave (I mean political emigration, not job emigration) who left the country after 1982 or those who left earlier but decided not to return after 1981." This is therefore the forum of discussion among the opposition: would it be better to destroy the really-existing Polish state, or is it a lesser evil than a lack of statehood? This already illustrates a reckless departure from the thoughts and desires of Polish society, which regards it state as the supreme value.

Against this background, a sentence contained in an interview given by L. Walesa to the Austrain newspaper KURIER sounds amusing: "Solidarity is stronger than before when it comes to planned ideas and proposed solutions." Does the interviewee include solutions to the Polish state among these proposed solutions?

However, more and more voices of realism, coupled with regret and disappointment, are beginning to sound out in the Western press, which has always exaggerated the status and significance of the so-called opposition in Poland. The JOURNAL DE GENEVE of 14 August writes: "A complete awareness of the difficulty of doing something exists among the ranks of the opposition." The paper quotes an anonymous activist of the underground Solidarity: "We are exhausting ourselves on pointless rallies and meaningless strikes. Now we are threatened with disappearance from the surface...What is the point of our network of activists and press if we have no prospects for which to struggle and nothing specific to propose?" Further on, there is talk of the likelihood that the opposition will collapse, writes the JOURNAL DE GENEVE, because young people and workers are deeply impartial to it. The paper laments the fact that hopes of a sharp confrontation in Poland are becoming distant.

On 13 August, the Austrian DIE PRESSE wrote: "In the opinion of all Polish interlocutors, the government is in the best position since the introduction of martial law." The paper proceeds to say that this strong position is particularly favorable for the working out of a consensus. On 14 August, the West Berlin TAGESSPIEGEL wrote that one can reject the possibility of people like Michnik or Lis, living in freedom, being any risk at all for the government.

A holiday issue of the Paris KULTURA carried an article by the emigre antisocialist writer Gustaw Herling-Grudzinski, who describes a meeting with an emmissary from the domestic opposition in Naples. The emissary describes moods among the opposition in Poland as bandying about lofty words and empty ideas. He spoke about the opposition's retreat into verbose phrases and bigotry. He lamented the fact that opposition like this is and will remain incapable of struggle. I quote Herling-Grudzinski, who in turn quotes his Polish quest: "For this an escape which may in the long run erase many of the features which we have managed to achieve and save during the 16 months of our existence." This emissary is reported as turning back from the door and repeating with emphasis: "Because this is an escape, and it is bringing us the threat that the December defeat will gradually become a subtle yet utter catastrophe."

This is more or less the state of the opposition and the news about it.

OFFENDER FREED BY AMNESTY SPEAKS ON TELEVISION

LD252055 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] One hundred and sixty-six people who committed crimes against the state and public order already have benefited from the benevolence of the law of 27 July 1986 on Special Procedure in Relation to the Perpertrators of Certain Crimes. Among them is an inhabitant of the Katowice Voivodship who, seeing the senselessness of this activity, decided to return to ordinary life. Wanting to warn others against the effects of similar activities, Marian C. agreed to appear before the television cameras:

[Begin Marian C. recording] During the period of the state of war, I was pulled in by my friends to the so-called underground Solidarity. That is why I did it. There probably was in this a degree of the typical Polish contrariness with respect to the rules in force. [passage indistinct]

It is a fact that, undertaking this decision about acting to harm the state, I did not consider more deeply the panel responsibility threatening me. My activity consisted of printing and distributing underground publications. I also collected money for financial help for the families of arrested underground activists. Despite assurances about complete safety, arrest followed. This happened in the least expected moment. Today, after so many days spent in arrest, after analyzing my behavior, I know that I certainly will not return to this road contrary to the letter of the law.

I am happy that the state has again given the opportunity of returning to their families to people having peace in the country. [sentence as heard] I am all the more happy that the law includes me. I know what it means to be isolated from one's family and from society and, after all, I could have been sentenced. I want to live and work in peace. I judge that it would be good for those who today remain in the senseless camp of clouding people's minds, while it is necessary to create unity and to work -- for there are reasons and people to work for -- to do the same. [end recording]

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES CONGRESS, HARVEST

LD261933 Warsaw PAP in English 1830 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 26 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau today discussed the socio-political situation in Poland.

The Political Bureau reviewed and initially approved a draft plan of the realization of the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress where it concerns socio-economic tasks.

The bureau heard information on the course of the harvest and procurement and the expected yield of grain and other farm products.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES MADE BY PRESIDENTIAL DECREE

AU261829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, August 26, 1986 -- Under presidential decree Cornel Pacoste and Dimitrie Ancuta are appointed deputy prime ministers of Romania.

Ion M. Nicolae is released from the office of deputy prime minister and is to take up other assignment. Vasile Pungan is released from the office of minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Appointed in this office in Ilie Vaduva who is released from the office of minister of foreign affairs.

Ioan Totu is appointed minister of foreign affairs and is released from the office of deputy prime minister.

Petre Gigea is released from the office of minister of finance and Alexandru Babe is appointed to this office.

Teodor Coman is released from the office of chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs and Gheorghe Pana is appointed to this office.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING NIGERIAN ENVOY

AU261724 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1552 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/8/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on August 26 in the afternoon, at Snagov, Philip Binye Koroye, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in Bucharest, on ending his mission to Romania.

During the talk on the occasion they emphasized the good relations of friendship and collaboration betwen Romania and Nigeria and highlighted the wish to expand and consolidate the collaboration both on a bilateral plane and in the international arena. The Nigerian ambassador warmly thanked for the support given him by the president of the Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, by the Romanian State Council and government in discharging his mission in Romania.

OLTEANU SPEECH AT NATIONAL DAY FESTIVITY

AU260741 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 22 Aug 86 p 2

[Speech by Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipality RCP Committee, and mayor of Bucharest, at the festive rally held on 21 August at Bucharest stadium to mark the 42d anniversary of Romania's National Day on 23 August]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades:

Allow me to declare this big Bucharest festive civic rally devoted to the 42d anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation open. The 23 August revolution was a great victory of the Romanian people that went down as a great event in the golden chronicle of our ceaseless struggle for national freedom and independence. It inaugurated a new era of profound socialist and communist changes in our fatherland's millenia-old history. (loud applause)

At this time of great patriotic ardor, expressing the thoughts and feelings of all Communists and working people in Bucharest and of all the country's sons, we extend warm greetings and pay ardent homage -- with profound respect and boundless esteem -- to our illustrious party-state leader, whose heroic and brilliant revolutionary activity has left its decisive imprint upon our unprecedented achievements which fashion our fatherland's new socialist destiny. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, is the great hero among our nation's heroes, an outstanding figure of contemporary political life, and an untiring struggler for the cause of freedom, progress, and peace throughout the world. (applause and cheers, Chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

As a token of high esteem and regard, we greet with utmost respect the presence of Comrade Elena Ceausescu at this rally. Comrade Elena Ceausescu is an outstanding party-state militant and eminent scientist of world renown, whose prestigious activity is devoted to ensuring the fatherland's continuous well-being and prosperity and increasing the role of science, education, and culture in the service of the highest aspirations of mankind. (lively applause).

We also cordially greet all foreign guests, members of the diplomatic corps, and other participants in this festivity that marks the Romanian people's national day. (loud applause).

Esteemed comrades,

We celebrate the 42d anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation in an atmosphere of heroic work and strong patriotic and revolutionary involvement for the successful implementation of tasks for this year and the entire 5-year plan and of the historic 13th congress decisions, under the sign of all the people's close and unflinching unity around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. (loud applause. Chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!").

This 23 August anniversary takes place in the year when we celebrate, with profound sentiments of patriotic pride and honor, the glorious 65th anniversary of the RCP founding and the 21st anniversary of the Ninth RCP Congress, when, through the unanimous will of the Communists and the entire nation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- brilliant revolutionary militant, ardent patriot, and great thinker and politician, whose exemplary life and activity have for more than 50 years been closely linked with the party's noble ideals and all the most important moments in the workers' class struggle to defend and assert the nation's vital interests and attain the golden dream, communism -- was elected to the head of our party and state. (loud and prolonged applause. Chants: "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!").

On the Romanian people's national holiday, we recall with deep emotion the 50th anniversay of the Brasov trial of communist and antifascist fighters headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, fearless communist and patriot who -- having made a decisive contribution to the struggle against fascism and war and for the defense of the country's territorial integrity -- as a result of harsh and unjust sentences faced with incomparable courage and valor the reprisals and terror of Doftana prison and of Vacaresti, Jilava, Caransebes, and Tirgu Jiu prisons and camps, turning these terrible prisons into true schools of political and ideological training and revolutionary education and fashioning of communist and antifascist militants, in the spirit of socialist and communist ethics and equity. (loud applause).

In the great revolutionary battles waged and led by the RCP in the difficult underground years an outstanding place was occupied by the great antifascist and antiwar demonstrations of 1 May 1939, when Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu played a decisive role in their organization and leadership. (lively and prolonged applause). This memorable page in our national history highly emphasized the greater political influence of our party among the broad masses and its ability to mobilize, unite, and lead the people toward the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation.

There is no ideal more dear to the communists and all the fatherland's sons than to follow unswervingly the exemplary way of life and revolutionary struggle of our great leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his example of faithful devotion to the vital aspirations for Romania's freedom, national independence and progress. (applause and cheers. Chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Esteemed comrades, the 23 August 1944 victory was the outcome of the revolutionary action of the Romanian people's broadest social and political forces, particularly the workers class and the RCP. From its very beginning the RCP has carried out broad activity to unite and mobilize the broad masses, whose interests are identical with the interests of the fatherland, democracy, and national sovereignty.

It is the RCP's historical merit that -- in the complex circumstances then prevailing in the country and at a time when fascism was posing ever greater threats to mankind's freedom and existence -- it succeeded in organizing a broad anti-Hitlerite coalition which eventually ensured the victory of the 23 August antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation. This revolution was the willful act of our entire nation and a brilliant assertion of the Romanian people's determination to be free and masters in their fatherland and to decide their future independently.

With all their economic and military potential the Romanian people joined in the struggle to crush the Hitlerite resistance and liberate the entire territory of the country and then participated, alongside the Soviet Army, in liberating Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and parts of Austria up to the final victory over fascism. The blood sacrifice of more than 170,000 Romanian military dead and the huge material sacrifices to support the anti-Hitlerite front put Romania in fourth place among the states that secured the 19 May 1945 victory.

On this memorable day, all our people show their gratitude for and highly honor the Communist and anti-fascist heroes and the thousands of brave Romanian patriots, soldiers, and officers who gave their lives to liberate their forefathers' lands and crush fascism, the most loathsome enemy ever known to mankind. (lively applause).

At the same time, the Romanian people are paying warm homage to the memory of the Soviet soldiers who fought, made huge sacrifices, and bore the brunt of the war, as well as the soldiers of the allied armies, the partisans, and all those who fought to save mankind from the fascist danger. (applause)

Esteemed comrades, in the 42 years which have elapsed since the victory of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, Romania has become an industrial-agrarian country with modern industry and socialist agriculture in full development, a country with an ever higher level of material and intellectual civilization. In this period, industrial production increased more than 100 times, agricultural production more than 4 times, and the national income more than 32 times. Science education, arts, and culture have also strongly flourished and have increasingly asserted themselves as decisive elements in shaping the new man and further raising all the people's living standard, the supreme goal of our Communist Party policy.

Along the ever upward road opened by the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, the period of the greatest achievements in the Romanian people's long and glorious history inaugurated by the Ninth RCP Congress stands out like a bright beacon.

Constantly guiding itself by the all-embracing and profoundly scientific and innovating thinking of the great leader of our national destiny, the party has consistently promoted a policy of ensuring the fatherland's harmonious and all-round development and building socialism with and for the people, something which turned the past 21 fruitful and great years into a true epoch marked with golden letters in the country's historical chronicle, an epoch which, in the consciousness of the nation, will always bear the name of its builder -- "The Nicolae Ceausescu Era." (loud applause and cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP").

Today, on the glorious anniversary of the Romanian people's national holiday, our thoughts of boundless love and great esteem go to the great son of the country, hero among the nation's heroes, builder of modern socialist Romania, and prominent personality of the contemporary world, under whose wise leadership we have attained the greatest victories in our entire millenia-old existence, party Secretary General and President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. (prolonged cheers and ovations. Chants: "Ceausescu-Heroism, Romania-Communism!").

We also pay warm homage to Comrade Elena Ceausescu for her outstanding contribution as a front-ranking party-state militant and scientist of world renown to the drafting and implementing of socialist Romania's domestic and foreign policy and to promoting the continuous flourishing and increasing the prestige of Romanian science, education, and culture. (loud applause).

Everything we have achieved is the direct result of the untiring activity of workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all the working people who, closely united around the party and the much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have won brilliant victories in the entire socioeconomic development of the fatherland and have turned Romania into a country which presents to the world the inspiring image of a society characterized by strength, vitality, and high dynamism and efficiency.

Highly valuing the huge creative efforts of our industrious and talented people, allow me to extend, on the instruction of and on behalf of party Secretary General and President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, warmest congratulations to our heroic workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all working people, who are working self-denyingly in full unity and with high patriotic devotion to implement the historic tasks established by the 13th congress and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism. (enthusiastic applause and cheers. Chants: "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!")

Esteemed comrades, our entire nation is currently engaged with all its forces in implementing the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the 13th RCP Congress decisions, which will ensure Romania's transition from the stage of a developing country to the new and higher stage of a medium developed country.

The Law on the Uniform National Plan for Romania's Socioeconomic Development in 1986-90 provides for increasing industrial production at an average annual rate of 7.5-8.3 percent. Labor productivity will double during the current 5-year plan. About 900 new productive facilities will be commissioned. We will further increase the utilization degree of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy. Particular attention will be paid to exports, which are the priority target of the plan for this year and the entire 5-year period. We will continue firmly to apply the principles of workers self-management and self-administration and the new economic financial mechanism.

In agriculture, by basing the entire activity on the orientation, tasks, and recommendations included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's brilliant speech at the recent meeting on agriculture, most resolute steps will be taken to attain record, sure, and stable crops in line with the possibilities and conditions available to this important branch of our national economy so that an increasing number of agricultural units and cadres can win the high title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." (lively applause).

All this proves that we particularly emphasize qualitative and efficiency factors for the intensive development of our national economy and that everything we accomplish in our country is designed for man and for his well-being and happiness!

Closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, let us do all we can to attain new and outstanding work deeds in the first year of the 5-year plan, with a view to ensuring the triumph of socialism and communism in our beloved fatherland! (loud cheers and ovations. Chants: "Ceausescu and the People!").

Esteemed comrades, on this anniversary we can state with great satisfaction that during the glorious years in which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been at the head of our party and state, socialist Romania has increasingly asserted itself internationally by firmly working to bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to create a lasting climate of peace, security, and broad cooperation in the world, and to defend the supreme right of people and nations to life and a free and dignified existence.

The high missions of peace, understanding, and friendship undertaken by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, in countries on all continents have led to our country being called -- with respect, esteem, and admiration -- a "country of peace," and its illustrious leader being known and valued everywhere in the world as a great and ardent "Hero of Peace." (loud applause. Prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "Disarmament-Peace!").

The initiatives and actions of broad international resonance undertaken by socialist Romania and its president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, during the International Peace Year have enjoyed the unanimous esteem and regard of all peoples. These initiatives are designed to contribute to promoting progress and understanding among all nations, resolving the great problems of the contemporary world, and attaining the vital aspirations for peace, security, and broad cooperation of all mankind.

On the Romanian people's national holiday, let us pledge to continue to work, with all our creative might, to implement and further assert the foreign policy of independence, disarmament, broad international cooperation, peace, and friendship among nations promoted by socialist Romania and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Let us consistently militate, together with all peoples and all democratic and progressive forces, to establish a new kind of relations among states and the build a better and more just world on our planet! (lively and loud applause. Chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!")

Esteemed comrades, we have a wonderful program for raising our fatherland to the bright peaks of socialism and communism, the program established by the 13th RPC Congress. Closely united around the party and our much beloved and esteemed leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we solemny pledge today, on our great national holiday, to work resolutely in a high revolutionary spirit, to implement exemplarily all targets of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and the bright party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's progress toward communism! (lively cheers and chants)

Long live the RCP headed by Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu! RCP").

Long live our wonderful and enthusiastic people, builder of socialism and communism! (loud applause and prolonged cheers. chants: "Ceausescu and the People!").

Long live our beloved fatherland, the SR of Romania, and may it flourish! (loud applause and cheers. Chants: "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!").

May the noble ideals of peace and cooperation among nations triumph! (lively and prolonged applause. enthusiastic chants: "Peace! Peace! Peace! Ceausescu-Peace!").

STOIAN ATTENDS NAMIBIAN DAY RECEPTION

AU261205 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1137 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGRPRES 26/8/1986 -- Marking twenty years since the Namibian people started armed fight for Namibia's liberation, under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organization, the SWAPO permanent representative to Bucharest, Bernard Kamwi, gave a cocktail party on Tuesday, August 26. Attending were Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP, executives of ministries, representatives of other central institutions. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania also attended.

REPORTAGE ON ORTEGA PRESS CONFERENCE, END OF VISIT

LD261919 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1658 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Aug (TANJUG) -- President of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega said today that he had comprehensive and friendly talks with Yugoslav leaders. He assessed that this dialogue was particularly significant because it was held on the eve of the Harare nonaligned summit conference.

Daniel Ortega informed journalists at the press conference in the Belgrade International Press Center that Nicaragua had submitted an official request for candidature as the host for the ninth nonaligned summit conference.

The president of Nicaragua spoke to journalists in detail about the pressures his country is facing from the United States.

Contras 'Already Defeated'

AU261846 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has held a press conference with Yugoslav and foreign journalists. Slobodan Kovacevic reports from the International Press Center:

The press conference held by the commander of the revolution, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, has just been concluded here in the International Press Center. The conference was attended by foreign correspondents in Belgrade and numerous domestic representatives of the fourth estate. At the beginning of the session that lasted almost 2 hours, the Nicaraguan president first touched upon the talks he had held with Yugoslav leaders, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Assessing the talks as very successful, he pointed out that they were friendly and exhaustive, adding that it is particularly significant that the talks were held on the eve of the eighth summit in Harare.

The Nicaraguan president informed the journalists that his country had officially filed its candidacy as host for the ninth summit of nonaligned countries. President Ortega then spoke about pressures exerted on his country from various sides opposing the candidacy.

During the long conversation which followed, Commander Ortega answered questions about the present situation in Nicaragua, the activity of the Contadora Group, the adherence to and attitude on the original principles of the nonalignment, and many others. Daniel Ortega assessed that the Nicaraguan contras are already a defeated side and that the aid they have been getting from abroad is wasted money.

Candidacy To Host Summit

AU262056 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Slobodan Kovacevic report on press conference held by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega in the Belgrade International Press Center on 26 August]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Nicaraguan president stated to the journalists present that his country had officially filed its candidacy as host of the ninth nonaligned summit. In this context he stressed that it is important to strengthen the unity of the nonaligned countries on original principles and said that holding the ninth summit in Nicaragua would contribute to strengthening the Nonaligned Movement in Latin America and the whole world.

Ortega added that he talked about that question with Yugoslav leaders. To the explicit question whether he obtained Yugoslav support, he said that he has obtained new elements for discussing the subject at the Harare conference.

The greater part of the talk with journalists referred to current events in Nicaragua and pressures this country is subject to. President Ortega accused the American government of carrying out an aggressive policy, but at the same time expressed his country's readiness to develop friendly relations with the powerful northern neighbor.

Leaves For Burkina Faso

AU270818 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has ended his official and friendly visit to our country and left Belgrade. At Surcin Airport the guest from Nicaragua was seen off by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Presidency; and others. President Ortega left our country for a 2-day friendly visit to Burkina Faso.

MIKULIK PROPOSES ECONOMIC, TRADE REFORMS

LD251550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- It is necessary to reexamine our development and current economic policy which should result in the stance that the tourist trade acquire the status of an export, so the door can be opened more easily and in a broader way to joint ventures with foreign partners, FEC President Branko Mikulic said in talks with representatives of the municipality of Dubrovnik. Mikulic announced significant changes in the tax system, but not only in relation to the private sector, as is most commonly thought, but also to the social sector, for the simple reason that we can no longer be indifferent to whether someone is using installed capacities to the fullest, or only one third of them.

Speaking of the need for curbing inflation and also of fighting for greater productivity and greater exports, the FEC president particularly stressed the need to apply maximum democratic discipline at all levels and everywhere. In this connection Mikulic said:

"Every insistence on respecting legalities is today, unfortunately, proclaimed as an administrative measure, which is both incorrect and harmful. This is, in fact, where many interventions concerning the implementation of the law on income distribution come from, but when they happen, it is most frequently forgotten that we have democratically adopted a social compact on the matter which is not the work of the FEC or of any other state organ. In this climate the commercial banks also behaved badly toward us when they decided to give everyone a small amount of foreign exchange for the import of semifinished raw material without taking into consideration the FEC decision to give priority to those organizations that increase exports and the inflow of foreign exchange."

Advocating a break with this form of behaviour which only aggravates the colossal damage to the interests of all of us, Mikulic said that all the discussions to be conducted in the autumn in the framework of the FEC's competence must have as their starting point resolute respect for the spirit and letter of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor. The decisions which are thus made must be respected, and for this to happen, Mikulic says, a change in the consciousness of all those who believe that everyone can go it alone in the organized world market, and in addition can earn a lot of money, must be sought. This does not mean, the FEC president said in conclusion, that we will not reach the point where something should be changed in the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, but when this happens, then we shall negotiate and agree on what to change and how to change it, taking strict account of the changes being, above all, in the interests of the whole and not in those of one or another part of the country, or one or another branch of the economy. Representatives of the municipal assembly, sociopolitical and economic organizations of Dubrovnik stressed in today's talks with FEC President Branko Mikulic that the state of Dubrovnik's economy, in which tourism is predominant, is good, but would be significantly better if tourism were to acquire the status of an export, which would generate the preconditions for larger investments in major development projects of undisputed quality.

TRADE SURPLUS REPORTED; REDUCES FOREIGN DEBT

AU251814 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- In the first 3 months of this year Yugoslavia recorded a $348 million surplus in its current account balance of payments. Yugoslav National Bank data have been published with a delay because, in keeping with the recently adopted foreign currency law, our central bank has been using a new method -- which required time to be broken in -- of calculating exports and imports of goods and services.

In the first quarter of this year our country exported goods worth $2.347 billion and provided services worth 352.3 million totaling 2.699 billion. At the same time we imported $.143 billion worth of goods and $208 million worth of services which makes a total of $2.351 billion.

The surplus of $348 million has been used for both strengthening our foreign currency reserves and reducing our foreign debt.

KOSOVO STRUGGLES WITH NATIONALIST TENSIONS

LD252054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- Nedeljko Pupovac, secretary of the Presidium of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee, in an interview carried by today's issue of RILINDJA, assessed that the political situation in the municipality was burdened by a few big problems. According to him they are: the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins; excesses assuming intranational dimensions; a delicate situation in the economy; the problem of unemployment, which is growing a drop in the standard of living; social stratification, and other negative manifestations which irritate people. "Though on the one hand good results have been achieved in eliminating the consequences of counterrevolutionary events, as well as various omissions in practice, on the other hand, "Pupovac says, "there are political complications which in public assume the echo of excessive behavior and feed the anxiety that the already difficult political situation could be destabilized." [passage omitted]

As opposed to Pupovac's views, here is what the activists and the people of Kosovo Polje themselves say about the situation in their environment: The Presidium of the SAWP Conference of the 17th local community in Kosovo Polje assessed 2 days ago that the political and security situation in environment was very complex, tense, and full of contradictions, and that this was a consequence of not implementing the conclusions and stands on greater legality, security a peaceful life and the full equity of all the nations and nationalities. Since at the meeting participants discussed the recent gathering of Serbs and Montenegrins in the village of Bresje in connection with an intranational conflict, the activists of this local community established that such gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins did not bear a nationalistic character, though at the same time they sharply condemned unacceptalbe statements by drunken individuals and others among the several hundred who gathered and had insulted the municipal leaders present.

Sreten Martinovic, president of the Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the 17th local community, says that there are various tendentious and malicious comments on these events. [passage omitted]

Activists in Kosovo Polje themselves say that during these gatherings some unacceptable things were said and there were attempts to turn these events against the basic values of our society, but in essence it is a matter of a wish to overcome more speedily problems that stimulate the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

And while some Pristina officials state that increasingly concrete actions are being conducted and measures being undertaken to tackle the problems, especially in Kosovo Polje and its surroundings, people "from the grassroots" think the opposite. Nedeljko Pupovac, secretary of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee points out that "the activity and efforts of the Pristina LC organization so far prove that there is readiness on the part of most of its members for a more fruitful participation in all the actions demanded by the present time," as well as that the authority organs are increasingly efficient and consistent in solving the problems. On the other hand, the people of Kosovo Polje are irritated by the fact that the competent organs have done nothing to examine the responsibility of individuals whose names were called at earlier meetings.

Those who are familiar with the situation in Pristina, however, know that the real political activity of the LC, and all other social factors on normalizing circumstances and claming turbulent spirits, in particular in relation to Kosovo Polje, is yet to follow.

RILINDJA Addresses Problems

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Aug 86 p 3

[M.A. Report]

[Text] Pristina, 21 Aug -- Implementing the measures and conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium regarding the political and security situation in Kosovo, RILINDJA'S Communists and all other employees have established a concrete plan and work program for the paper's editorial board, all departments, and the basic organization of the LC.

The prime objective and basic tenet has been and remains the paper's offensive activity toward achieving the outlined policies of the LCY in all spheres, particularly toward uncovering the dark ideology of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. In order to achieve this in a desired volume and in order to fully achieve the measures and conclusions of the Presidency and the Presidium, the Communists and the editorial staff are of the opinion that important cadre changes in the organizations should already be introduced at the beginning of September. The second important task is the continuation of ideological-political differentiation which has not been completed and which implies the alienation of all those who are in any way acting from positions foreign to the LCY. The third task is the strengthening of the paper's self-management relations and material basis.

This was, among other things, stated today by Becir Hoti, chief and responsible editor of RILINDJA, in a talk with Remzi Koljgeci, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, and Sonja Scepanovic, executive secretary.

In the talk, in which Rahman Dedaj, director of the RILINDJA work organization, and other members of the paper's staff and the basic organization of the LC took part, it was pointed out that the paper's journalists must rid their work of superficiality, one-sidedness, lack of commitment, and partisan attitudes, and must also avoid excessive insistence on national elements that very often leads to very brink of nationalism.

A particularly important task of the paper is to conduct a merciless fight against all those who are continuing to sow unrest, disquiet, and discord in intranational relations.

Rape Trial Opens

AU261044 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 22 Aug 86 p 16

[I.B. article: "Eight Persons on Trial for Rape"]

[Excerpts] Titova Mitrovica, 21 August -- Today in Titova Mitrovica the trial began of eight persons accused of the rape on 5 May in the village of Svinjare of the young woman N.K. (21) from Belgrade, who lives in an extramarital relationship with A.A. of the village of Gornja Klina in the commune of Srbica. [passage omitted]